CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Chemische Technik, Vol III, No 4, 1951, pp 117-22.

NEW EAST GERMAN RODENT POISONS

Dr H. Fuerst Magdeburg

Recently, new synthetic organic rodent poisons have been replacing the old means for rodent control, such as the jum sulfate, phosphorus, zinc phosphia., sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfice, and squill.

"Muritan," made by the Bayer Dye Works at Leverkusen, like ANTU, is a thiourea derivative, i.e., it contains a diazo salt of an aromatic thiourea compound. It is effective at a concentration of only 1.5 mg per kilogram of weight of animal, but in contrast to the stable ANTU it easily undergoes chemical decomposition in the bait. This is an advantage, since bait which has not been taken by the rodents need not be picked up by the exterminator, while this must be done in inorganic poisons are used in the bait.

The "Antiraz" preparation, made by the Wolfen Dye Works, also contain thiourea derivatives.

The Bayer Dye Works have been producing poison in grain form for several years. This preparation contains an organic effective substance called "Gastrix," with the formula

$$N = C - N'$$
 $C1 - C CH$
 $N = C - CH_3$
 $N - C - CH_3$

It is 2-chloro-4-dimethyl-amino-6-methyl pyrimidine. Its hydrochloride is used. It is made by condensing thiouren and acetoacetic ester into a pyrimidine ring. An intermediate product is "Uracil," known as a fission product of nucleic acids. Castrix is more toxic than thallium compounds, but it does not accumulate in the soil.

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W. Maesig, in Anzeiger fuer Schaedlingskunde, Vol 23, 1950, p 49, states that the effective substance contained in the insecticide E 605 is suitable as rat poison, with 10 mg per kilogram weight of animal constituting the lethal dose. However, it is reported that the rats will not eat the bait.

F. Hueter, in Anzeiger fuer Schaedlingskunde, Vol 22, 1949, p 84, cites a report by G. Hecht and H. Henecka in Angewandte Chemie, Vol 61, 1949, p 365, on a highly toxic compound, tetramethylene disulfotetramine. It is made by condensation of sulfamide and formaldehyde, and has the formula



However, the article quoted by Hueter mentions it only as highly toxic, without making specific reference to its use as a rodent poison. Hueter himself states that it is useful as a pest control, and points out that it is highly toxic to higher animals. The manufature, by the above-mentioned method, is surprisingly easy, but the report gives no details on the method of producing the sulfamide.



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